Saucelito Weekly Herald.

VOL. 2. SAUCELITO: SATURDAY, MARCH 29, 1873. NO. 43.

Saucelito Weekly Herald.

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Published Every Saturday,

AT SAUCELITO, MARIN COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

THOS. P. WOODWARD, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

SUBSCRIPTION, 25 cents per month, or $2 50 per year.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING. One inch of space one time, $1 00, or $2 50 per month.

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SAUCELITO, ... - . Saturday, March 29.

MINORITY REPRESENTATION.

The evils of the present system of voting are beginning to receive popular attention, and will soon come prominently before the public as a great political question. Governor Booth is the foremost agitator in this State. At present, whichever party has the majority virtually disfranchises the other, and the minority has no representation. Thus in the case of Presidential Electors, all of the electors of a State belong to the dominant party, and the other, although being two-thirds or four-fifths as strong, has no voice in the choice of a President. So also in the case of the Senators who, in like manner, represent the majority. And also in our State Legislatures, the Senators and Assemblymen do not represent the minority of the districts or counties in which they were elected. In fact, everywhere where officers are elected by ballot, the minority are disenfranchised. The means proposed to remedy this, is cumulative voting. That is, each man, at present casting his ballot for the required number of electors or representatives, will have the privilege of casting all his votes for one candidate, or half for one and half for another, and so on to suit his convenience. And the heads of the two political parties, knowing their relative strength, can direct their voters as to the member on which to concentrate their votes. So, after the election is over, the candidates elected will fairly and equally represent the two parties, if two-thirds of the voters are of one political party, two-thirds of those elected will be of the same.

Like all schemes professing to give all men equal rights, this has a great charm surrounding it, and will be most popularly seized upon as a means to correct the evil. But while we are free to confess that it is not right for the minority to be unrepresented, we do not believe that the means proposed, or in fact any means, will secure the representation they desire. We must be governed in some manner, and it is the majority which governs, and in no manner in which the votes can be manipulated will this be changed, and if, perchance, it was changed, then would the movement defeat its own ends and the minority have the ascendancy over the majority. Take the case of the Presidential Electors. At present they represent the dominant party in each State, admit minority representation, and the number which the majority would lose in some States would be balanced by the number they would gain in those States in which they had a majority. And the result would be the same, the majority would still choose the President, and the minority, although not disenfranchised in the number of their electors, would have their electors disenfranchised in the Electoral College. Where the gain comes in here, we fail to see. The question of Presidential Electors should not, however, come in with that of minority representation, it is entirely a distinct question, namely, that the present system should be done away with, and the President elected by a direct vote of the people.

Let us look at the different officers to be elected. It seems almost assumed as a matter of course, that the majority oppress the minority. But let it be remembered that each official is sworn to observe all the laws and the constitution, and it is adverse to reason to suppose that the representatives will wilfully violate this solemn oath to work to the disadvantage of the minority. As the method proposed does not do away the present number of officers or alter their capacity for integrity, let us see how it will work in the different departments. First of all there is the President, he being but one man, can never possibly represent the minority. The Senators of Congress, two from each State, can never equally represent the two parties, if both are of the majority, then the minority are totally unrepresented, while if one is of the minority, then, it is represented equally with the majority, and the method defeats its end of equal representation. Equal representation would require New York to have more Senators than California, but this is not sought to be changed. In the House of Representatives the plan is more feasible, yet here we do not see how it would work any improvement. In every State the minority usually possesses some of the districts, and in just about the proportion of their strength in the State. Take California, for instance. The minority has one out of the four representatives the number it would have if the cumulative voting plan should be adopted and the election be by the whole State. In the State Legislature we have Congress repeated, with the same results. One party's majority in one county is counterbalanced by the majority of the other in another, as the Republican majority in Alameda by the Democratic in Sonoma. In the case of our State, county and city officials, when the office is held by only one man, it is evident that he cannot represent the minority. And in the case of representatives where the vote is cast for a number of men holding a common office, if the minority should gain a few more, the majority will still be the majority, and what particular honor will the minority gain by escaping disenfranchisement at the polls, but meeting it in the legislative halls. The majority should and will rule.

But the surest test of all measures is the manner of their working theory is defeated by experiment. Hence, we look with interest to the plan of cumulative voting adopted by Illinois in the election of its Legislature. It has proven a most lamentable failure and is now sought to return to the old system. Among the evils of the plan are increased expenses of elections; facilities for cheating in counting; great power to the caucus by enabling combinations to be formed for securing the control of elections, even, under certain conditions, so managed as to leave the majority unrepresented. An excellent showing purely for this system, which is to revolutionize everything, make the lion lie down with the lamb and produce a general millenium.

NATION DEMORALIZATION.

"What is this world coming to" might very naturally be asked by any one who has made himself tolerably well acquainted with if only a few of the escape valves of public expenditures. It is not alone against Legislatures that the charge of reckless expenditures and wrongful applications of public funds hold. Their committees appointed for examination of public institutions and similar pretended duties, furnish too often a fine field for the speculative minds of the members, and occasions for "riotous living," for viands and wines and rides, and various other expenses which the public treasury is drawn upon to liquidate. Congress has become exceedingly liberal, luxurious and reckless in its squandering propensities, its committees of investigation, its peripatetic inquisitors sent to various parts of the country to hunt up what was already known and to run up bills for the benefit of favorites. It obeys the public voice after long years of deaf ears turned toward the clamoring people who demanded the abolition of the franking privilege, and immediately abolish every privilege the people had through the mails, saving a million and a half dollars, but drawing two and a half more from the people by cutting off their little privileges.

This is a specimen of Congressional statesmanship. It did a good deed in anger, and took revenge by not only depriving the people of a few little privileges which they possessed, and it passed a bill doing away with the abominable travelling fees of the members, but immediately takes a couple of millions of dollars from the treasury, by each member taking, or robbing, five thousand dollars per session to which they were not entitled, not only for the future, but for the past also. The Erie Railroad is another fine specimen of the way things are done, of the manner in which institutions which have capital and income worth stealing, are run for the benefit of the favored inside participant. After the management of the road had been held fraudulently for years to the benefit of rascals who retained it by fraud, the rightful owners gained possession by what was at the time thought to be a grand and honest scheme. But it has been leaking out for some time that there was about as much robbery performed in executing the change of managers, as had previously been done by the Board. Sichels for what little services he performed, received seventy-five thousand dollars. Others had their own little plums, and so the outsiders are robbed whether by Gould or those who supplant him.

And so the game proceeds. It seems of but little consequence that the public revolt, and grumble, and complain, and even threat valorously to take the law into their own hands. The men who hold the keys of the safe snap their fingers at the robbed, and laugh at the public. They seem to have no fear of the Courts and no care for public opinion. No wonder. Courts very easily get over all such cases as those, arising from Erie Railroad rascalities. The villainies perpetrated by those having control of that institution during a dozen years past, if divided up among a thousand men, would have sent them all to the penitentiary for ten years each, if not for life. And yet, not one of them is injured, if we except poor Jim Fisk who was slaughtered not because of Erie, but of Josephine. In what is all this riot of rascality to end? Has the nation become so corrupt at heart, so greedy for gain, that it is ready to accept as correct any act that enriches, however violative of another's rights? If so, how long can this country sail under a Republican flag; how long before a tyrant's strong hand will become a necessity?

THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE PLUNDER.

In the United States political plunder is distributed round. Public institutions must be scattered, and offices must rotate. Any party which should refuse to recognize these fundamental principles would be in danger of losing many votes. Let us see how it is with the public institutions in California. Sacramento has made the biggest grab of all. It has caught the Legislature, the Supreme Court and the chief Executive Officers of State, and has obtained large appropriations for a State House and Governor's mansion, and now wants a branch State Prison. Stockton and Napa have each an Insane Asylum. Oakland has a Deaf, Dumb, and Blind Asylum, first established by private charity, and also the State University but acquired the last by giving to it property that is now worth probably $200,000. San José has the State Normal School. Marysville had a Reform School, but it did not prosper. Marin has the State Prison, an institution that is certainly not very desirable on general principles, and the transfer of it to some other county would, we presume, give general satisfaction to some place beyond our borders that is, if the removal could be made with justice to the State and the convicts. San Francisco, Sonoma, Solano and Contra Costa, all wealthy, populous and advantageously situated, in many respects, have nothing. Sacramento and San Joaquin, hot, unpleasant and dusty in Summer, and not perfectly safe from overflow in Winter, derive more profit from the expenditure of State money by State Institutions within their limits, than all the counties put together. We therefore see no reason in the demand made by the Sacramentans, that the Supreme Court shall be retained there (against the wishes of the Justices, the majority of whom have always preferred San Francisco), and that a branch Prison shall be built in a feverish canon near Folsom. The principle of distribution has very serious defects; but it may be good if it will prevent any more centralization in Sacramento.

We see frequent articles on the steam plow in American agricultural papers, but we have yet to find a satisfactory explanation of the fact that while it has been employed extensively, and with very satisfactory results in England, it has not been introduced into the United States, where the people adopt most kinds of improved machinery much more readily than in the Old World. We can understand that the cheapness of labor, the force of ancient prejudice, and the minute subdivision of land should stand in the way of change in the mode of cultivation in Continental Europe, but in the New World we have large estates, level plains, dear and scarce labor, skillful engineers, and every condition favorable to the steam plow, which, nevertheless, does not come to our aid. Perhaps one reason of our backwardness is that our inventors have been laboring in the false idea that the plows should be drawn directly by a locomotive instead of by a stationary engine.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

Saucelito as a Residence.

EDITOR HERALD: Being a tourist, seeing the sights of California, I took a trip to your pretty little embryo city on Wednesday, in the tidy little steamer *Flora Temple*. The sail across the bay was of less than forty minutes duration, and we soon were sauntering through the mossy groves, radiant with dew and laden with all the balmy odors of Spring. I can say truthfully that it is a great relief to one who has borne for weeks the dust and smoke of the crowded city, to find rest among luxuriant groves and crystal springs. Having lived in New York all my life, I have always enjoyed the sail down the bay to Staten Island, where the Aspinwalls, Belmonts, Camerons, and many others of our merchant princes reside, and it requires no prophetic eye to foresee the day when Saucelito shall bear the same relation to San Francisco that Staten Island does to New York. You have a finer climate, a prettier bay, and more romantic scenery than Staten Island ever began to have. Oakland has the start over Saucelito, to be sure, but the day will come when your city will be as big as Oakland, and when your ferry boats will be compelled to make hourly trips to accommodate the travel. The man of active business needs a suburban residence where he may retire to recruit his energies for fresh toil, and where he may bring up his children apart from the temptations of city life. Saucelito offers all these inducements to those who love a peaceful as well as a useful life.

GOTHAMITE.

SUGAR CANE EXHAUSTION.—Experience in Louisiana confirms the law of variation as a necessity of healthy life and generation. Many varieties of sugar-cane have had their run and their exhaustion from in-breeding. At first some new variety yields great profit. Every one plants only that kind, and gradually it fails, till finally it ceases to be profitable. For some years past, sugar planters have not been encouraged. Last year they sent an agent abroad to find new varieties of cane. He has found a blue variety in Java, which is very prolific, and he has shipped a large quantity of it to Louisiana. From this we may expect the revival of sugar planting for a few years, till, by constant culture of the same variety in the same soil, the vigor of the plant becomes exhausted, and a change must again be made. From this experience let our beet sugar men learn a lesson, for the law of variation applies also to all vegetable life.

TOOTHACHE.—[illegible] finds instantaneous and permanent cure by gently passing ice for five minutes over the affected part, at intervals of five minutes. Alcohol is held in the mouth, till a sense of warmth is felt, to give relief from the painful sensation produced by the ice. The medical journal which gives this curious compound treatment, says that in ten months experience the disease has never returned.

TO TENDER MEAT.—Put into the water when you boil meat, a single lemon, or its equivalent in vinegar. It will expedite the cooking, and your fowls however tough, will be made tender. Too much acid imparts a flavor to meat.

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SAUCELITO, Saturday, March 29, 1878.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE

THE RAILROAD.—The surveyors of the Narrow Gauge Railroad are now at work on the Saucelito side of Richardson's Bay laying out the line. It seems to be generally considered that Alameda Point is the spot where the bridge from Strawberry Point will terminate. On Friday soundings were to be begun in the Valley for ascertaining the depth of the mud on the line in which the piles are to be driven. Two lighters have been engaged for this purpose. Workmen for the Road are going through Saucelito nearly every day. A surveying party is stopping at Greene's Hotel. They intend going over to Strawberry Point next week where they will work at leveling on the line. There is every indication of the utmost activity in railroad affairs.

THE DRY HORSE RODEO.—On Tuesday next a big horse rodeo will take place on Mr. Thornburton's four miles above town. There will be a general gathering of the clans and a splendid time is anticipated. The last rodeo of Messrs. Bellards and Constantine was a fine affair, but this present one gives all the prognostications of overtopping it vastly. The plains, hills and valleys are to be scoured for the fast and unbroken equines. Every horse, mustang or plug in the country round will be gathered into the fold, examined, distinguished, classified, noted, and then after a select selection turned again adrift to roam the Marin pampas.

THE ROADS.—The Roads are now in excellent condition. They are dry, hard, level and without dust with the exception of a short piece on each side of Victor's. They leave nothing to be desired. The natural result is that the number of riding and driving parties are largely on the increase. Nobody that now comes over here bent on having a good time thinks their mission complete without indulging in a ride or drive through the beautiful country back of us. The weather is peculiarly fitted for such pleasures, there being at all times sweet and zephyrs blowing, which mitigate perfectly any excessive of heat that may exist.

A CHANCE FOR A BLACKSMITH.—At the present time our town needs more particularly a good blacksmith. The amount of work now offering is large and constantly increasing. An industrious man would have his hands full of all he could possibly do. We have here a fine shop stocked completely with tools which Mr. Bellards, who has it in charge, would willingly let at the most acceptable terms to a really good man. No shirker, [illegible] or tyro is however wanted on any terms. None but one who has go in him and is a graduate need apply. To any such a splendid opening to get a fine business at most reasonable terms is offered.

MISHAP.—A jolly party going back to San Francisco on the Startled Fawn last Sunday came very near meeting with a serious disaster. When a little distance off Saucelito a squall took the yacht, she being badly handled, and carried away the greater part of her rigging and came very near capsizing her. With much difficulty she was put back to our town and her passengers and crew disembarking concluded to take a safer and surer conveyance, and went over to San Francisco happy and contented, leaving the yacht behind.

THE WHEREABOUTS OF THE PRINCESS.—Since our last issue the ferry boat Princess has been withdrawn from the ferry line. At first the Pilot took her place, but being likewise withdrawn the *Flora Temple* was put on the line. The *Princess* is laid up and being thoroughly overhauled. She will be finished in about two weeks when she will retake her place on the ferry.

WITHDRAWAL OF THE OPPOSITION.—Since our last the mustang opposition stage line which was running between Olema and this place has been withdrawn. It was untimely born and died of inanition. It never paid a dime. It dies unknown and unsung. The two mustangs which were the chief part of its appurtenances were sold last Sunday to Mr. Burge of the regular line. With this purchase the further history of the concern ceases.

MORE ACCOMMODATIONS.—The general livery stable has during the week been largely added to. Two buggies and two rockaways arrived with [illegible] has been the result. A number of horses that during the Winter were out grazing have been brought in. Our stable now has plenty of business and the indications are that it will go on increasing. Hence this enlargement of its capacity to do business.

LAUNCH OF THE MERMAID.—The natty little yacht *Mermaid* belonging to Mr. Charles Forrest was successfully launched on Thursday. She is a fine boat and from the cut of her jib we should judge that she will do some fast sailing. With all the boats, plungers, sloops and yachts used for pleasure now lying off our charming little town it will soon become noticed as the Newport of the Pacific.

TESTING THE BOILERS.—On Thursday Government Inspector Dennis came over from San Francisco for the purpose of examining and testing the boilers of the *Flora Temple*. The interval between the eleven and half-past three o'clock trip was given up to this purpose. They were all right, and the Government certificate of that fact was granted.

DOUBTFUL GOSSIP.—There is a rumor which as it ages gains greater and greater probability that ground will be broken, artistically and officially, on the Narrow Gauge Railroad on the Saucelito side next week. If this should prove correct we may expect a splendid time. *Vive le chemin de fer.*

INCREASE OF STAGE TRAVEL.—During the past week the stage travel of Mr. Burge's line has increased to such an extent as to warrant him in putting on an extra stage to Olema and intermediate points. Freights now that the fair season has arrived are largely increased, which together with the extra passenger traffic has required the change.

SUMMER VISITORS.—Our Summer visitors are now increasing in numbers. Saucelito is ever becoming better and better appreciated, and the result is the increase of those who, spending a short season in the country yearly, make this their haven.

HONOR TO GOOD BOYS AND GIRLS.—We shall publish next week the Roll of Honor of our Public School, and hope to continue the custom steadily along.

SAN FRANCISCO ITEMS

The British Consul is anxious to learn of the whereabouts of Arthur Darby, late of Guernsey.

Michael Diebe is accused of robbing George Grant of a small sum of money on Sacramento street Wednesday night.

The last songs by Billy Emerson, "Lucille Black and Tan" and "Old Black Joe," have been published by Mr. Gray.

Mr. Giles, who met with a serious accident on Wednesday by a chisel falling on his foot, is reported out of danger.

The stealing of a seal by Ah Kow has resulted in his being required to give $1,000 bonds to interview the Grand Jury.

The conundrum now asked is: "Do members of the police force accept remuneration for services rendered by prisoners?"

Quite a number of persons have engaged cottages at Calistoga for the Summer, and the season promises to be very brilliant.

Compound cathartic pills have become a portion of the regular diet at the County Jail, and the prisoners are clamoring for a change.

Chasing hats and "cussing" the wind is now a fashionable entertainment for those who are compelled to be on the streets a great deal.

The statement in an evening contemporary that the measles is prevailing in a number of hotels is denied by those who ought to know.

Dr. George O. Barber has got into trouble with the authorities for stenciling an advertisement of a patent medicine on the sidewalk.

Charles G. Hooker, of the firm of Hooker & Co., hardware dealers, will leave for Europe in a few days. He will be accompanied by his family.

The Courts are beginning to prepare for the annual vacations. The lawyers and attorneys work so hard that they must have a month or two off, you know.

Dress makers and milliners in this city now employ Chinamen to do the sewing. They are cheaper than females, and will soon become fully as expert.—*Post.*

The inquest into the cause of the death of W. B. Davis, of Petaluma, shows that he took arsenic for the purpose of ending his existence. Domestic trouble was the cause.

Ellen Delany, who will appropriate things in stores without saying anything to the owners, has been arrested on a charge of stealing $10 worth of ribbons from Mr. [illegible] Fourth street.

C. A. Clark, editor of the Willamette *Farmer* and one of the oldest newspaper men on the Coast, is in this city en route home, after an extended tour through the Eastern States.

The applicants for teachers' certificates at the recent examination were not very successful. Out of 61 applicants, 21 failed entirely, 19 were granted third grade certificates, 19 won second grades, and only two got first grades. "If at first you don't succeed, try, try again."

The ship *War Hawk*, George White Master, arrived in this port March 27th, with 700,000 feet of lumber to C. L. Mastick & Co., making the round trip from this port to Port Discovery, Washington Territory, and back in twenty four and a half days, being the quickest trip on record, beating the *Dashing Wave's* time thirteen hours.

PACIFIC SLOPE

Denver, Colorado, has eleven banks. Eight are faro banks.

Vigilance Committees are frightening the thieves in the Montana mines.

Orlando Packard has been appointed agent at Walla Walla for the Northwestern Stage Company.

Missoula county, Montana, recently indulged in a neck-tie party. Horse thieves parties of the second party.

Gen. P. Edw. Connor has returned to Corinne from Washington, and is once more looking after his mining interests.

A fine specimen of mountain sheep, weighing upwards of two hundred and fifty pounds, was killed near Helena on the 9th inst.

Dr. D. S. Maynard, who we believe was one of the original proprietors of the town site of Seattle, died at that place on the 13th inst.

Some young bloods of Olympia are "winding" themselves by taking long walks preparatory to running foot races at the next County Fair.

A half barrel of molasses ran away in an Olympia store the other day, while the clerk was "talking sweet" to the girl who brought the jug.

Wm. Giles, a schoolmaster near Colorado City, suicided because Bricey Stone, whom he doted on, leaned her head upon the bosom of a more favored rival.

There is lager beer competition in Salt Lake, and the rival breweries are running a stirring opposition. "Two glasses for five cents" is the latest movement.

A Chinaman in Utah, using a small flume for a hiding place, was pushed into his place by a miner and the hole closed after his entrance; he could not get out.

A half-breed boy named James Hayes has been held to answer a charge of larceny at Walla Walla. The articles stolen were hats, oil, pocket knives, perfumery and cigars.

The dead body of a wood-chopper (name unknown) was found about ten days since in a cabin near Stinking River Valley, Montana, supposed to have come to his death by the accidental discharge of a shot gun.

The authorities of Salt Lake City lately reduced retail liquor licenses from $3,000 per annum to $1,500, and the people still ask for a further reduction. The *Tribune* says the saloon keepers are willing to pay $100 per month license, but no more.

"Isn't Pacific a nice place to live in? Horses are being stolen, clothes-lines are being stripped, houses are being entered in the middle of the night—in fact, everything that is not put under lock and key is subject to be carried off by these professional Jack Cades that are swarming in on us, and yet we do nothing to prevent this state of affairs." That's the way the local paper paints the picture.

COLORED GLASS.—The popular favor shown to green and blue glasses for weak eyes is founded in error. Dr. Stearns has proved by long tested experiments in opthalmic hospitals that orange colored glass is greatly preferable, and it best intercepts the actinic rays of light. Hence this is the proper color for bottles containing chemicals affected by light.

TOOTHACHE.—A quick cure of this painful malady is announced in an allopathic journal, but it leans to homeopathy. Inject into the gum two drops of chloroform through a subdermal needle, let it remain a moment *in situ*, and when withdrawn press your finger against the wound for a few moments. A single operation suffices in most cases.

NEW USES FOR ZINC.—Paper treated to a bath of chloride of zinc becomes like leather, and it is being used for soles and uppers by bootmakers. It makes excellent carpeting. It takes the dye well. It makes gas pipes, whip handles, combs and buttons. It makes also capital roofing.

It will be remembered that a Swiss astronomer named Plantamour predicted that the earth would be destroyed on the 13th of August, 1877, by contact with a comet. Mr. Richard A. Proctor, referring to this prediction in *St. Paul's*, tells the following admirable story, which he says, moreover, is strictly true: "In a certain house in Sheffield, on Monday, August 13th, had been appointed a great washing day. On the morning of the day the housekeeper asked for an interview with her master on the subject of the comet. She begged to know if it were really true that the world was to be destroyed on that day. Receiving assurance to the contrary, she expressed some degree of satisfaction. 'But, sir,' she said, 'though what you say may be very true, might it not be just as well to put off the washing till to-morrow?' Whether she thought a washing day unsuitable for the comet's visit, or that a good cleaning up would be desirable on the day after the visit, deponent sayeth not."

After all that has been said and written concerning Louis Napoleon, as to the cause of his death, it would seem that it was the simplest cause in the world. M. D. Conway writes that only two hours before the Emperor died he arose and returned to his bed unassisted. Seeing him so much better the surgeon proposed a surgical operation to which he had submitted before, and which might have cost him two minutes agony. The instant the proposal was made to him Napoleon became livid with terror, his pulse sank, his heart declined, and he died.

The architectural front of Paris buildings is by law determined according to the width of the street. Thus the buildings cannot exceed thirty-eight feet in height in streets less than twenty-six feet wide; forty-eight feet in streets from twenty-six to thirty-two feet in width. For boulevards and streets exceeding sixty-five feet in width, the municipal authorities have the power to permit the height to be carried to a maximum of sixty-five feet, provided that in no case the building shall have more than five stories above the first story.

In all policies of life insurance there, among a host of other questions, occurs: "Age of father, if living? Age of mother, if living?" A man in the country who filled up an application made his father's age, if living, 130 years, and his mother's 105 years. The agent was amazed at this showing, and fancied that he had got an excellent subject, but feeling somewhat dubious remarked that the man came of a very long living family. "Oh! you see, sir," replied the applicant, "my parents died many years ago, but if living would be aged as there written down." "Oh! I see," said the agent.

NOTICE.—Both New and Old Saucelito Land Companies are prepared to sell property in lots, blocks or acres, on favorable terms, with clear, perfect and unincumbered titles.

The cottage adjoining Daly's Restaurant is for rent, on application at the office of the Saucelito Land and Ferry Company, No. 323 Montgomery street.

[illegible] the best in the World. Wholesale trade supplied only at Morgan & Co., No. 21 California Market, San Francisco.

TABLE OF DISTANCES

From Saucelito, as Traveled at Present

	Miles		Miles
To San Francisco	6	To Tennessee Valley	5
Reed Ranch	6	the Lighthouse	3¾
San Rafael	12½	Olema	30
Bolinas	20	Petaluma	31

TAMALPAIS HOTEL,

SAUCELITO,

CONSTANTINE & CO., Proprietors.

The Hotel is now thoroughly renovated. Bohemian Hall, a fine dancing hall, has been enlarged.

PICNIC PARTIES taken on reasonable terms.

Eastern and native oysters, milk, eggs, squabs and wines always ready for picnic parties.

Saddle horses, teams, hunting, fishing, boating, etc.

☞ Take the Shell Road.

Refer to M. Curtice, 113 Third street. mh6

PEOPLE'S STAGE LINE.

U. S. Mail and Bamber's Express

CHANGE OF TIME.

LEAVES OLEMA, BOlinas and Woodville at 8 o'clock for Saucelito, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, connecting with 3:00 o'clock Boat.

Returning leaves Saucelito on arrival of 11 o'clock Boat, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

HOTEL AT BOLINAS.

Accommodations for Pleasure Parties, Fishing, Sailing and Hunting.

Baggage, Packages and Freight promptly attended to.

NEW ROAD AND LOW FARE.

fe16 GEORGE BURGE, Proprietor.

NOW READY!

THE ALTA CALIFORNIA ALMANAC FOR 1878.

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San Diego as a Sanitarium.

Telegraphic Charges.

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ABSTRACT OF TITLE AND CERTIFICATES OF SEARCH TO LANDS IN MARIN COUNTY.

HAVING MADE AN ABSTRACT OF the lands in Marin County and carefully indexed and posted them upon each piece of property to which they relate, whether portions of a RANCHO or lots in SAN RAFAEL or SAUCELITO, I am prepared to make abstracts with accuracy, completeness and despatch.

W. H. J. BROOKS,

ja12 tf 641 Clay street, San Francisco.

Saucelito Land and Ferry Company.—Location of Works and Property, Saucelito, Marin county, State of California. Notice is hereby given, that at a meeting of the Trustees of said Company, held on the twenty-fifth (25th) day of February, A. D. 1878, an assessment of Six (6) Dollars per share was levied upon the capital stock of said Company (not the property of the Company), payable immediately, in United States gold coin, to the Secretary, at the office of the Company, Room No. 1 Stevenson's Building, southwest corner of California and Montgomery streets, San Francisco, California.

Any stock upon which said assessment shall remain unpaid on the Thirty-first (31st) day of March, A. D. 1878, shall be deemed delinquent and will be duly advertised for sale at public auction, and unless payment shall be made before, will be sold on Monday, the Twenty-first (21st) day of April, A. D. 1878, to pay the delinquent assessment together with the cost of advertising and expenses of the sale. By order of the Board of Trustees. J. H. SAYRE, Secretary.

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FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The bank books of Henry Menager, the swindler, arrested in New York, show that he has done a business of $1,000 per week since January 1st.

JOHN BARAGE, Jr., late cashier of the Lechmere National Bank of East Cambridge, Mass., has been arrested on a charge of stealing the funds of that bank, and held in $15,000 bail.

Disputes have existed for some time as to the exact boundary line between Virginia and Maryland. Virginia claims a portion of Maryland as within her territory, which has a taxable value of $30,000,000.

DURING the late gales in the English Channel the sea has gained so much upon the Ness Point, Lowestoft, that the foundations of the low lighthouse have been broken up and shattered as if by explosion of gunpowder.

A Chicago paper states that a lady architect of that city is amassing a fortune. She draws plans for houses which contain from five to twenty closets on each floor, which at once commends her to the female head of the family.

THERE is an Indian Sac and Fox woman living on the Iowa Reservation, who has attained the age of 101 years. She is the mother of Joseph Tesson, who for twenty one years lived in the Rocky Mountains, but for the last seventeen years has made his home with the Sacs and Iowas.

We have good reports from the Lake Superior iron ore region. It is said that the mines opened last year, and which are now ready to work, will about double the producing capacity of the district. Every preparation for the business of the new season is being made in anticipation of a great increase.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN said to the experts testing his sanity Friday: "The government has got an elephant on its hands. It don't know what to do with me. They dare not try me, as I am determined not to go from this prison except as an acquitted man; they are trying to force me into an asylum."

A NEW WORD.—In England they now call the science of instructing the deaf and dumb "cophology." It appears that the Greek word Kophos, which occurs six times in the New Testament, in our version is translated in three passages as "deaf" and in three others as "dumb," in accordance with the sense of the context.

IMPRISONMENT for debt is a relic of the semi barbarous age, which punishes a man for not paying his debts by rendering it impossible that he should pay them. It still lingers in New York city, and its victims may always be found in Ludlow street jail. It is a disgrace to the city, to the State, to the country, and to the age.

THE imports at Boston for February amounted to $4,400,914, against $6,504,154 in the corresponding month of last year, a decrease of $2,111,240; yet the two months of the fiscal year show an increase over corresponding time last year of $791,014. The exports of the two months are $5,010,011, against the sum of $4,390,389, an increase of $620,313.

GIVING QUARTER.—Our boys and girls probably have often heard this expression, and it may be they would like an explanation of it. Giving quarter is a custom well known in warfare, and it came from an agreement between the Dutch and Spanish, that when a soldier or an officer was taken prisoner, his ransom or price of liberty would be a quarter of his year's pay. Hence for the conquered to beg quarter was to offer a quarter of their pay for personal safety. "No quarter" meant, in plain terms, that liberty would not be granted for that price.

PERAMBULATING advertisement boards are, to a slight extent, used in American cities, but in the city of London, where they are carried about upon the shoulders of hundreds of vagrant men, they had become such a nuisance that they have recently been subjected to police regulations. Hereafter these walking boards or placards must be made of wood or pasteboard not over thirty two inches long or twenty inches wide. They must be hung from the shoulders over the chest or the back of the bearer in such a manner that no part of them shall be above his head. Advertisement bearers must keep at a distance of thirty yards from each other and must march in the carriage way close to the curbstone, and not on the pavement.

THE PEABODY DWELLINGS IN LONDON.—At a meeting of the Charity Organization Society recently held in London, the surveyor to the Peabody Trust stated that the trustees had provided accommodation for about 1,400 families, and would soon provide for a much larger number. They had endeavored to secure sites as near the busy part of the town as possible. They had lately put up some concrete buildings at a cost of only $400 per room. The average rent was only 44 cents per room, and the average profit about two per cent. The buildings were very highly rated. In one property the rates and taxes, exclusive of gas and water, amounted to $3 per room for the year, and the charge for water was in some cases $1.40 per room.

A NUMEROUS band of assassins and robbers has just been discovered by the police in Paris. The oldest of the criminals is but twenty seven, the youngest seventeen. In all the gang numbered sixteen persons, three of whom were young girls not over eighteen. Many robberies have been traced to them, and not a few murders. Some of the members of the band belonged to quite respectable families. After all they do not seem to have realized much from their crimes. Seventy, ninety or a hundred francs appear in the account of their arrest as the plunder of men they stabbed to death. The discovery of this association, so youthful yet so depraved, coming so soon after the details furnished by the papers of Germany of the arrest of a similar band of criminals in a quiet German town, shows that also these crimes are getting to be as frequent in Europe as with us. We in America occupy no exceptional position in this respect. The dangerous classes are as dangerous abroad as here.

THERE seems to be real ground for avoiding the use of raw or unrefined sugar. The facts stated below are not new information, but confirmatory of what it is well enough to take notice of. Professor Cameron, of Dublin, and Dr. Hassall, of London, assert that one of the components of raw sugar is the sugar acarus, an insect of which Prof. Cameron asserts he found in ten grains weight of sugar no less than 500, many of which were large enough to be visible to the naked eye. He says it is no exaggeration to affirm that there can not be less than 100,000 of these insects in every pound of raw sugar. Dr. Hassall found considerably over 100 living insects in fifteen grains weight of sugar, or at the rate of 47,000 per pound, and a Dr. Barker estimated 1,400 in 10 grains weight, or at the rate of 200,000 per pound. It will be a gratification to sugar consumers, however, to know that refined sugar does not contain these insects, since they cannot pass through the charcoal filters in the refining process, and because refined sugars do not contain any nitrogenous or other substance upon which they can feed. It is also a satisfaction to know that they are absent from maple sugar.

RAILROAD MATTERS.

RUSSIA is trying sleeping cars, and has had some built on the principal railways that equal if not exceed the boasted magnificence, to say nothing of comfort, of the American Pullman.

THE Pennsylvania Railroad Company, according to the figures of its annual report for 1874, shows of net earnings on its capital of $54,000,000 nearly 15 per cent, being nearly five per cent more than it paid in cash dividends.

THE increase of narrow gauge railways in this country is shown in the fact that the returns for 1872 present the following exhibit: Miles of narrow gauge completed, 385½; miles graded and ready for rail, 67; miles in progress, 205½. A large portion of this is in the State of Pennsylvania, and another large portion in Utah and other territories. Most of these lines are for local purposes and are short, but some of them form part of a vast and growing system. Thus the lines in Kansas, Missouri and Colorado are parts of a system to connect St. Louis with Leavenworth, Denver and the city of Mexico. A line is in progress from St. Louis to Cairo, and another from Memphis to Raleigh. A narrow gauge road from Chicago to the Mississippi is in contemplation, and another is projected from the Mississippi to the Atlantic. It remains to be seen how many of these gigantic schemes will thrive.

ATTENTION is now being called to the wooden railroads that terminate in Quebec, of which there are over a hundred miles in operation. The gauge of these wooden railroads is four feet eight and a half inches. The rails are made of hard maple wood, size four by seven inches, are set edgeways and are notched into the cross ties four inches deep, being secured into their places by wedges driven outside of the rail. The ties are eight inches thick and are laid twenty inches apart. The cars have four wheels, and pains are taken to have the cars and locomotives as light as possible. The rails are said to last four years if made of good wood and not subjected to heavy strains. In some instances trains have been drawn over these roads at the speed of thirty five miles per hour by locomotives weighing thirty tons. These wooden railroads seem to answer very well for light traffic, and they are so calculated that iron rails may be substituted for those of wood when business requires the change. The cost of these roads varies from $4,000 to $7,000 per mile, according to the amount of grading to be done. This is going back to first principles, for the first railroad was equipped with wooden rails.

THE Irish railways aggregate about two thousand miles in length, with a capital invested in them of about $137,125,000. During 1871, which is the last year reported, the gross receipts of these railways were $11,101,000, and the expenditures $7,961,000, leaving for net profits about $3,151,000. The average dividend paid was slightly over four per cent. There is an agitation going on in Ireland relative to the purchase of these railways by the Government, and the price fixed for the purchase is stated at $200,000,000, so that it is evident if the scheme is carried out that some one will get a handsome profit. These railways are said not to be sufficient for the uses of all the population of the island, and numerous projects for new lines are therefore discussed. But in some cases the new railway projectors are said to show great anxiety lest the newspapers learn any thing of their desires. Recently, at Wexford, the newspaper reporters were turned out of a meeting called by public notice and held in the Court House to consider a projected railway which was regarded as of great importance to all the people in the rich city of Wexford. Possibly this treatment of the newspapers may account in some measure for the fact that the Irish railway shareholders only get four per cent on their money.

RAILROAD SIGNALS.—Each passenger train now quitting Camden Station, Baltimore, is provided with a set of signals which, if properly handled by those persons whose duty it will be to use them, will prevent accidents by one train running into another. For instance, if a train should fail in making steam, or jump the track, or a delay be caused by other means, the rear brakeman will be required to place on the track as far to the rear of the last car as possible a torpedo, which when pressed by the wheel of a locomotive will explode with such a report that the engineer will know that there is danger ahead. Should the torpedo fail to explode, another signal will warn the advancing engineer of danger. This will be by means of a pyrotechnic signal, and will be placed between the torpedo and the disabled train. This last signal is ignited by striking one end of it upon a stone or hard substance. This causes a cap to explode, and the next instant a lurid flame of red or blue light is emitted from the signal stick after the manner of a blue light. These pyrotechnic signals are provided with a sharpened piece of metal and can be driven into the earth or a crosstie with a slight movement, and the flaming signal will burn for nearly thirty minutes, and should it accidentally fall into water or snow the light will not be extinguished, but burn the same as if in an upright position. In order to have the signals and torpedoes ready at a moment's notice they are placed in a stout case made of galvanized zinc and given in charge of the rear conductor of each passenger train. Each box will also be supplied with a set of signal flags and a number of small pyrotechnic signals to be held in the hands of brakemen while they run to the forward and rear of disabled trains to warn approaching trains.

A Heavy Blow.

The Denver News gives the following account of a passenger car being blown from the track by a violent wind:

"An accident occurred on the Denver & Rio Grande Railway yesterday forenoon, occasioned by a severe wind storm. The passenger train going south had reached Henry's station on the south side of the Divide, when it was caught in a violent whirlwind that came down from the mountains, carrying a cloud of dust and small stones. The rear car of the train was lifted from the track and set off on an inclined bank so that it tilted over. Several of the passengers were slightly bruised; no other injuries were sustained. The cars are provided with the Miller platform and coupling, which enabled them to be immediately disconnected. By this means the car thrown off the track was not dragged over the sleepers. The passengers were placed in the remaining cars of the train and proceeded southward, the train being but slightly delayed."

MR. MACMILLAN, of London, has invented a perfect process of making wood incombustible. His process is to take timber in its green state, and having first, by hydraulic or steam pressure or otherwise, expelled the sap, to replace it by a chemical composition of his own invention, which he keeps secret, and which is to destroy the inflammability of the material. Not only this, but the liquid is to act as a preservative in other ways, preventing the wood so treated rotting from the attacks of worms or insects.

AGRICULTURAL.

HUNDREDS of cattle have died recently in Essex and Union counties, New Jersey, of pleuro pneumonia. The Newark Advertiser says that the dairymen residing within a distance of five miles of that city have lost three fourths of their milch cows, and the disease still rages. The people of Newark felt very badly before an investigation revealed the fact that the flesh of some six hundred diseased cows had been sold in the markets and consumed by them since April last. They feel a great deal worse now, and prosecutions are in order. The State law provides a penalty of $100 for dealing in meat of this kind. It seems very strange that such a state of things could have existed so long undiscovered by the proper authorities of the city.

A correspondent of the Brunswick Me. *Telegraph* relates the following: "A hen and large flock of chickens were in the habit of coming round our north back door, and were rather troublesome. One day Miss C. put out a favorite cat, saying, 'There, Julia, if you can catch one of those chickens you shall have the whole of it.' No sooner said than done; the chicken was caught and eaten. The hen came as usual next day with her chickens, but never after that day did she come without the company of another hen, which invariably took her position between the hen and chickens and the house door, and marched like any faithful sentinel back and forward in the space. If the cat made her appearance she would fly at her and drive her away with such vigor that the cat was glad to run. Julia never got another of those chickens. Now how did this mother hen communicate and make the other hen comprehend her loss and the service she required? This is a simple fact."

FOR many years butter has been sent from Copenhagen to all parts of Europe in hermetically sealed tin cans. Although the business was commenced originally as an experiment, it has expanded to such a degree that, during the last two years, it has occupied several of the largest butter dealers of Copenhagen. The object of packing the butter in this manner is to protect it against the action of the air and heat, and this is so completely attained that butter has been sent from Copenhagen to China and back again, without the slightest detriment to the edible qualities. The principal places of demand are China, Brazil, Java, Spain and other countries, generally through London or Liverpool houses. The packages vary in size up to 20 pounds, although those of 4 pounds are generally preferred. The cans are lined inside with wood saturated with salt pickle, and when filled are soldered up. This treatment is thought to exert a very important influence in the preservation of the butter.

FARMERS' BOILERS.—Mr. H. Sedgwick, of Cornwall, Conn., stated at the farmers' meeting at Lowell, Mass., that farmers in his neighborhood were engaged in producing milk for the New York market. Referring to the short feed of the Fall of 1871, he added:

"Our farmers all declare they will not go back to the old way of feeding stock. We cut up our straw and everything available. Many of us have adopted the plan of steaming the food for our cattle, and we are satisfied from the experiments we have made that we save a third of our provender by steaming it. As a sample of what this manner of stock will do, I will relate an instance of a young man who, a year ago this Spring, bought a farm of eighty acres of land for $11,000. The farm then kept eleven cows, four or five yearlings, and a horse or two. The young man took hold of that farm and immediately put in fourteen acres of sowed corn. He increased the stock to twenty five cows, and kept them on twelve acres, feeding them the sowed corn, and also cutting his oats green for food. His receipts the first year were over $3,000. This year he has summered on that same farm twenty seven cows, and he told me the other day that his twenty seven cows would average him $100 each from the profit on milk."

A Texas Murder Trial—A Lawyer's Stratagem to Secure the Punishment of a Criminal.

A correspondent writing from Hannibal, Mo., to the Chicago *Times* gives the following anecdote of Mr. Ewing, one of the counsel for the prosecution in the trial of Cox for the murder of Miss Abbie Summers on the 13th of June, 1870, now in progress at Palmyra: The press and jam in the court room to hear Mr. Ewing was simply fearful. A great deal of curiosity was excited to hear him on account of quite a romantic story of a case in which he figured as prosecuting attorney, and which story has been the theme of everybody attending the trial when it was known that he was in the case. Thinking the case not out of place here, a brief history of it runs as follows: Two young men left Adams county, Illinois, for Texas, and after the lapse of time one of them returned and reported his companion as having mysteriously disappeared and supposed to have been murdered. He remained some time in Adams county, and then returned to Texas. After his departure a circumstance occurred which pointed to him as having committed the deed. Search was instituted in Texas, and what was left of the remains, the skull, was found in a chapparel. This was identified by some peculiarity, and the companion of the murdered man was arrested for the crime, and search among his effects revealed a portion of the clothing which the murdered man had on when last seen. When the trial was called in Court the counsel for the prisoner asked for a continuance, which was granted. At the next term of Court the same thing occurred. Ewing, thinking their aim was to wear out the patience of the counsel and witnesses by the long journey from Illinois to Texas, at the next term of Court left his witnesses within a few miles of the town, and disguising himself went into the court room. When the case was called the defense answered that they were ready for trial, supposing Ewing to be hundreds of miles away. Their astonishment was unbounded when he also announced himself as ready, and, sending for his witnesses, the trial commenced. In his argument before the jury he held the skull of the murdered man in his hand during his entire speech, until the closing, when, walking up to the prisoner, he hurled epithets and invectives down upon him without stint, and then, as if by accident, dropped the grinning skull into his lap. He had the satisfaction to see him hung before he left Texas.

We read of a sealed bottle found a short time since in Grant's Pass, on the coast of Alabama. On being opened it was found to contain a memorandum, dated off the coast of Alaska, June 30, 1870, stating that the ship James had foundered and broken in pieces. So this bottle must have drifted through the North and South Pacific oceans, doubled Cape Horn, been swept by the great equatorial current into the Caribbean Sea, caught by the Gulf Stream, carried around the circuit of the Gulf, and landed, after a voyage of two years and a half, on the Alabama shore.

CHICAGO grain dealers complain of wheat being sent them of which the upper layer is of a much better quality than the lower, the object being to get the wheat marked as a better grade than it is worth.

SAUCELITO LAND AND FERRY COMPANY.

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je10 tf

Saucelito Ferry.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

ON AND AFTER SATURDAY, September 7th, the Steamer

PRINCESS

WILL LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO,
(MEIGGS' WHARF)

At 8:15 and 11 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.

SAUCELITO

At 8 A. M., 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

On SATURDAY an Extra Boat from Saucelito at 6:15 P. M.

On MONDAY an Extra Boat from San Francisco (Meiggs Wharf) at 7 A. M.

SUNDAY TIME.

From Meiggs' Wharf.	From Saucelito.
10 A. M.	11 A. M.
12 M.	1 P. M.
3 P. M.	4 P. M.

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TOURISTS AND INVALIDS WILL find many attractions in this vicinity. Seaside, ocean breakers, fishing, hunting and bathing. Good accommodations for guests. Stages from Saucelito three times every week, running through in connection with stages to and from San Rafael and Point Reyes.

je10 tf GEORGE DUDOR, Proprietor.

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Every description of Carriages, Express Wagons, Buggies, etc. made to order of the best materials and workmanship.

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BOOK AND JOB PRINTING OF EVERY description, done at the office of the Saucelito Herald.

LEFT ALONE AT EIGHTY

BY [illegible]

What did you say, dear—breakfast?
Somehow I've slept too late.
You are very kind, dear Effie—
Go tell them not to wait.
I'll dress as quick as ever I can,
My old hands tremble sore;
And Polly, who used to help, dear heart,
Lies t'other side o' the door.

Put up the old pipe, deary,
I couldn't smoke to-day;
I'm sort o' dazed and frightened,
And don't know what to say.
It's lonesome in the house here,
And lonesome out o' door—
I never knew what lonesome meant
In all my life before.

The bees go humming the whole day long,
And the first June rose has blown,
And I am eighty, dear Lord, to-day—
Too old to be left alone!
O heart of love, so still and cold!
O precious lips so white!
For the first sad hour in sixty years
You were out of my reach last night.

You've cut the flower? You're very kind;
She rooted it last May.
It was only a slip; I pulled the rose,
And threw the stem away.
But she, sweet, thrifty soul, bent down
And planted it where she stood;
"Dear, maybe the flowers are living," she said,
"Asleep in this bit of wood."

I can't rest, dear—I cannot rest,
Let the old man have his will,
And wander from porch to garden post—
The house is so deathly still,
Wander, and long for a sight of the gate
She has left ajar for me.
We had got so used to each other, dear,
So used to each other, you see.

Sixty years, and so wise and good
She made me a better man,
From the moment I kissed her fair young face
And our lovers' life began.
And seven fine boys she has given me,
And out of the seven not one
But the noblest father in all the land
Would be proud to call his son.

O, well, dear Lord, I'll be patient,
But I feel sore broken up;
At eighty years it's an awesome thing
To drain such a bitter cup.
I know there's Joseph, and John, and Hal,
And four good men beside;
But a hundred sons couldn't be to me
Like the woman I made my bride.

My little Polly, so bright and fair,
So winsome, so good and sweet!
She had roses twined in her sunny hair,
White shoes on her dainty feet;
And I held her hand—was it yesterday
That we stood up to be wed?
And—No, I remember, I'm eighty to-day,
And my dear wife Polly is dead.

I HATE A FOOL.

BY [illegible] STOKES.

I hate a fool like pizen,
Bad as I hate a thief,
And hate a liar, for they all
Bring other folks ter grief.
I hate a nosing gosip,
Whose nasty prying snout
Pokes inter people's business,
Ter ferret su'thin' out.

I hate their pizen scandal,
No matter how it's fixed,
With guesses, lies and hearsays
Benevolently mixed,
And dealt out free as water
In long November rains—
And may the king of Brimstone
Reward 'em for their pains.

I allers hate a drunkard,
A loafer, and a fop,
And hate a kid-glove dandy,
Whose brains are soft as pop.
I hate deceit and fawning,
And hate like all possessed
A snarling, jawing temper
That gives nobody rest.

A Remedy for Croup.

WE have been interested in reading the following statement made to us by an intelligent mother. We give our readers the benefit of it, or at least give them the opportunity to test whether it has any benefit.

"A remedy for croup was given me by a sister who heard it from Prof. Bronson, a physiological lecturer since deceased."

"Let a healthy person fill his lungs with pure air, then slowly breathe upon the patient's throat and chest, commencing at the point of the chin, and moving slowly down to the bottom of the wind-pipe. Repeat for a few minutes and it will give relief in cases when all other means fail."

"My boy was always subject to croup, came near dying with the rattling, noisy kind, at about eleven months old. I saved him with water and ever after prevented a serious attack by watchfulness and water. But when three years old I let him play in the brook one warm rainy day, and he took a severe cold and had a still kind of croup, the first and last time he ever had it. In spite of all I could do he grew constantly worse until he could only gasp and breathe with his head thrown back. We thought his last moments had come, when I thought of and tried Bronson's remedy for a minute. When I stopped he looked up and said: 'Do so again, mother, do,' though he could not speak when I began. You may be assured that I did so again, and I believe it saved his life."—*Laws of Life.*

QUAKERISM is showing some signs of vitality in England. We notice that a Conference of Friends has been held in London, attended by from 300 to 400 of the brethren, at which with great unanimity it was agreed that the Society should take an interest in foreign and home missionary work, the temperance movement and Sunday schools. These measures will be brought for recognition before the next yearly meeting in May.

LOOSE THREADS.

[illegible] birds—[illegible] chickens for dinner.

Why is a convent like an empty house? Because it is an uninhabited place.

Clergymen and waiters are much alike: they both wear white ties and take orders.

Man and wife together are like a pair of scissors; separated they are more like daggers.

What is the difference between a good conscience and a brawl? One feels in the right, the other feels in the fight.

There is a popular author who congratulates himself that nearly half the lies that are told about him are not true.

[illegible] [illegible].—A publishing friend says that the exercise he likes best is a run upon a book.

A fox was lately caught in Ohio with a strap around his neck, put on in a former captivity [illegible] years ago.

The prisoner has a very smooth countenance. Yes, he was ironed just before he was brought in. That accounts for it.

AN exemplary but impecunious church-goer in Houston, Texas, recently put his revolver in the plate for the missionaries.

It is hinted that a woman in Connecticut whose speech was lately restored after twelve years' silence is making up for lost time.

THERE is a young lady in [illegible] town so refined in her language that she never uses the word "blackguard," but substitutes "African sentinel."

A LITTLE three-year old fellow heard a rooster crow the other day and remarked: "That rooster laughs 'cause he's so glad the hen laid a egg."

In the words of an affectionate wife to the agonizing partner of her bosom, we beg it: "Don't stop to talk, my dear, but go on with your dying."

A worthy gentleman in Danbury, says the Danbury News, played euchre at a neighbor's house until after midnight recently, and got snubbed going home.

MAN and wife are generally called one. Some people, though, reckon them as two. But ten is the proper calculation of some couples—the wife one and the husband a cipher.

A YOUNG married woman, having heard of the invention of a stove that consumes its own smoke, hopes that something of the same kind will be constructed to consume tobacco smoke.

RECIPE for making a Row.—Walk along the pavement of a crowded thoroughfare with a ladder on your shoulder, and turn round every two minutes to see if anybody is making faces at you.

AN EXTENSIVE ORDER.—"O please, miss, will you give us two 'a'pennies for a penny, and give me a drink o' water, an' tell us the right time? An' father wants a pipe, an' lend mother yesterday's 'Times.'"

"GEO. WASHINGTON" was recently sent from Leavenworth to the penitentiary for stealing a cow, and "Daniel Webster" is to sprinkle this summer the grass that grows in the streets of that commercial centre.

WHAT kind of cattle do they have in Zanesville? A man there advertises that he wants "a woman to wash, iron, and milk one or two cows." Washing may do cows good, but we don't think they will like ironing.

A LADY, showing to a friend the photograph of herself and husband, was told that the gentleman's was much the better likeness. "Yes, my dear," she answered, "but then, you know, the men are so easy to catch."

A WISCONSIN Justice of the Peace divorced a couple recently as follows: He placed them in the middle of the floor, backs together, and as they walked away from each other he repeated the marriage ceremony backwards.

DID our readers ever hear their young lady acquaintances ask each other, "What's your politics?" and then giggle. The question has a hidden meaning. For explanation apply to the first lady you know who wears a large bustle.

"I was not so very late—only a quarter of twelve." "How dare you sit there and tell me such a falsehood? I was awake when you came in and looked at my watch—it was three o'clock." "Well, isn't three a quarter of twelve?"

A CORRESPONDENT says he has just overheard a prayer at Notre Dame: "Oh, beloved Joseph," murmured a rosy little laundress, on her knees before a flaming taper she had just lighted in his honor, "grant to me a good husband, plenty of ironing to do, shirt collars without starch, and charcoal without smoke, and to my dear old aunt an easy death. All these blessings as speedily as may be."

A RATHER impatient old lady, residing in the neighborhood of the nitro-glycerine works in Maysville, had the misfortune to break a leg recently. She summoned a physician, a worthy member of the church, and begged that he would pray for her, but the heartless medicine man remarked: "Well, madam, I will set the limb, but you must do your own praying."

A DEVONSHIRE farmer catechising his lad one day on the "chief end o' man," said, "Who made thee?" "God," answered the boy, and nodded his head. "What did he make thee vor?" No reply. "Speak, [illegible], what dost stand digging thee head and shuckening, as if thee was lousy? Speak, moon-calf! Or did God make thee vor?" The boy now looked up and said, "To carry dung to the measter."

A FACT, REALLY!—Rev. Mr. Shuffleworth, who has called to solicit contributions towards the extinction of the chapel debt, seeketh to ingratiate himself: "How wonderfully all your little treasures resemble their father, Mrs. Golloper. This darling now most especially reminds me of Mr. G." Mrs. G.: "That is not my child at all, Mr. Shuffleworth; she belongs to a neighbor of ours, and is only here spending the day." Rev. Shuffleworth maketh his exit.

AT a mission Sunday School not long since a little boy in the infant class was seen crying bitterly. The teacher, upon inquiry, learned that he had lost his mother, and she, in sympathy, remarked to the scholars that no one knew what a loss it was until they had lost a mother, and that Johnny had good cause for crying. At this moment a little fellow jumped up and said, "Oh, teacher, you just wait till he gets a step-mother, then you'll hear him cry."

ROBERT KETTLE, a temperance missionary in Glasgow, left a few tracts with a young lady one morning. Calling at the same house a few days after, he was rather disconcerted at observing the tracts doing duty as curl-papers on the head of the damsel to whom he had given them. "Weel, ma lassie," he remarked, "I see ye have used the tracts I left wi' ye but," he added, in time to turn confusion into merriment, "ye hev putten them on the wrang side o' ye head ma woman."

MARKET REVIEW.

Domestic Produce.

FRIDAY EVENING, March [illegible], 1878.

BREAD.—We continue to note a good demand for local consumption and the interior, with a fair export inquiry during the week under review. Following are the California Cracker Co.'s rates: Assorted Crackers [illegible] ⅌ lb; Boston do [illegible]; Butter do [illegible]; Cream do [illegible]; Graham do [illegible]; Picnic do [illegible]; do extra [illegible]; Soda do [illegible]; do extra [illegible]; Santa Clara do [illegible]; Sugar do [illegible]; Water do [illegible]; Oyster do [illegible]; Seed Cake 10c; Jenny Lind do [illegible]; Ginger Nuts [illegible]; Congress Cakes [illegible]; Albert Biscuit [illegible]; [illegible] do [illegible]; La Grand do [illegible]; Medallion do [illegible]; Milk do [illegible]; do fancy [illegible]; Nic Nac do [illegible]; [illegible] do [illegible]; Pearl do [illegible]; Wafer do [illegible]; Wine do [illegible]; Snip do [illegible]; Pilot Bread [illegible]; do extra [illegible]; Saloon [illegible]; Ginger Cakes [illegible]; Lemon do [illegible].

FLOUR.—The local trade has been quiet while for export a fair demand has existed. Quotations are unchanged since our last weekly review. Sales embrace [illegible] bbls California extra, [illegible] do Oregon extra and [illegible] do California superfine, mostly for export [illegible].

WHEAT.—The market has ruled inactive at steady rates, however, during the past week. Sales aggregate about [illegible] ctls, ordinary to choice, at current rates. Quotable at the close at [illegible] ⅌ 100 lbs. The Liverpool market was telegraphed to-day at [illegible] for average and [illegible] for club, a decline of [illegible] ⅌ cental for average since our last weekly summary.

BARLEY.—The market has remained rather quiet at unchanged rates since our last weekly review. Sales embrace [illegible] ctls at [illegible] for coast and bay feed and brewing. At the close we quote coast at [illegible] and bay at [illegible], the latter for choice brewing ⅌ 100 lbs.

OATS have ruled quiet at unchanged rates during the past week. Quotable at the close at [illegible] ⅌ 100 lbs.

HAY.—The receipts have been full during the past week with the usual demand. Quotable at the close at [illegible] for ordinary to choice ⅌ ton.

STRAW.—Quotable at [illegible] ⅌ ton for large bales.

CORN.—Quotable at [illegible] ⅌ 100 lbs.

BEANS.—The market has continued quiet, and the following are the jobbing rates: Bayo [illegible]; Butter [illegible] for small and [illegible] for large; Pea [illegible]; Pink [illegible]; Red and Small White [illegible] ⅌ 100 lbs.

POTATOES.—The receipts have been large with a fair demand since last Wednesday. At the close we quote the range at [illegible] ⅌ 100 lbs.

ONIONS.—Quotable at [illegible] ⅌ 100 lbs.

RYE.—Quotable at [illegible] ⅌ 100 lbs.

BUCKWHEAT.—Market quiet at [illegible] ⅌ 100 lbs.

SEEDS.—Quotable as follows: Canary [illegible]; Flax [illegible]; and Mustard [illegible] ⅌ lb.

HIDES.—Market dull. Sales of dry California dry, usual selection, at [illegible]; [illegible] salted at [illegible] ⅌ lb.

TALLOW.—Market weak at [illegible] ⅌ lb.

SOAP.—Trade improving; prices unchanged. Sales of [illegible] boxes Standard [illegible], [illegible] do do Erasive, [illegible] do do Washing Powders, [illegible] do McCormick & Co.'s [illegible] and [illegible] do Mission Soap Factory, at manufacturer's rates. We quote local brands at [illegible] and Castile at [illegible] ⅌ lb.

YEAST POWDERS.—There has been the usual demand since our last weekly review. We quote Preston & Merrill's at [illegible]; Rumford's [illegible]; Donnelly's California Premium [illegible]; Boyd's [illegible] ⅌ gross.

SYRUP.—The price at the refineries is now [illegible] in kegs, [illegible] for bbls and [illegible] for [illegible] bbls ⅌ gall.

WOOL.—There has been a little more animation to the market since our last weekly summary, with sales of [illegible] lbs old Spring and Fall, the best kind of Spring, in the for [illegible]; [illegible] lbs new Spring and [illegible] on terms not made public. We quote new clip Spring in good condition at [illegible]. For new Spring burry no prices have been established in the absence of transactions.

FRUITS.—We quote the following rates for green fruits as follows: Apples [illegible] ⅌ box; Pears [illegible] ⅌ box; Cranberries [illegible] ⅌ bbl; Bananas [illegible] ⅌ bunch; Oranges, California, [illegible] ⅌ 100; [illegible] ⅌ M; California Lemons [illegible]; Sicily do [illegible] ⅌ box; Strawberries [illegible] ⅌ lb.

DOMESTIC PRODUCE.—Fresh Butter is in free supply, stocks are accumulating and prices for all grades tending downward. Eggs are weak at quotations. New Cheese are coming in in moderate quantities; prices are steady.

BUTTER.—California fresh roll, ordinary to choice, is quotable at [illegible]; Firkin [illegible]; Eastern Firkin, ordinary to fair, [illegible]; choice none in market.

CHEESE.—California [illegible], the latter an extreme; Eastern [illegible].

EGGS.—Cal [illegible]; Oregon [illegible] ⅌ dozen.

CURED MEATS.—The following are the jobbing quotations:

HAMS.—California [illegible] ⅌ lb; Oregon [illegible]; Eastern do [illegible].

BACON.—California [illegible]; Eastern sugar cured breakfast [illegible]; do clear [illegible].

LARD.—California [illegible]; Oregon none in market; Eastern in tins [illegible]; do in cases [illegible]; do in kegs [illegible].

FRESH MEATS.—The market has been steady at unchanged prices generally since our last weekly review. The following are the rates from slaughterers to dealers:

—BEEF.—First quality [illegible]; second quality [illegible]; third quality [illegible] ⅌ lb.

—VEAL.—At [illegible] ⅌ lb.

—MUTTON.—At [illegible] ⅌ lb.

—LAMB.—[illegible].

—PORK.—Dressed, grain fed [illegible]; on foot, grain fed [illegible] ⅌ lb.

POULTRY AND GAME.—The supplies have continued fair with a good demand at unchanged rates since our last weekly review.

FOWLS.—Hens, large, [illegible]; Spring Chickens [illegible]; Roosters [illegible] ⅌ dozen.

—DUCKS.—Tame at [illegible] ⅌ dozen.

—GEESE.—Tame at [illegible] ⅌ doz.

—TURKEYS.—Alive, [illegible]; Dressed [illegible] ⅌ lb.

—QUAIL.—[illegible] ⅌ doz.

—HARE.—[illegible] ⅌ doz.

Retail Prices of Poultry and Game.

HENS—Large [illegible] each.
CHICKENS—Large [illegible] each.
DUCKS—Tame $1 each.
HARE—[illegible] each.
RABBITS—[illegible] each.
PIGEONS—Tame [illegible] ⅌ doz.
GEESE—Tame [illegible] each.
TURKEYS—[illegible] ⅌ lb.
SNIPE—[illegible] ⅌ dozen.
QUAIL—[illegible] ⅌ doz.
DUCKS—Wild [illegible] ⅌ pair.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

THURSDAY EVENING, March 21, 1878.

FLOUR—Steady, [illegible].

WHEAT—Steady, [illegible].

COTTON—[illegible].

PORK—Quiet, [illegible].

HIDES—Steady; Dry [illegible]; Salted [illegible]; Green [illegible].

OIL—Steady; Sperm [illegible]; Winter Bleached [illegible]; Whale [illegible]; do Winter Bleached [illegible].

WOOL—Steady; Spring fine [illegible]; burry [illegible]; pulled [illegible]; Fall California [illegible]; do burry [illegible] ⅌ lb.

LIVERPOOL, March 21, 1878.

WHEAT—[illegible]; Club [illegible] ⅌ cental.

SUN AND TIDE TABLE.

From the Pacific Tide Tables of the United States Coast Survey.

The height is reckoned from the level of average lowest low water. When the time in the A M column is followed by P, it is afternoon, and when in the P M column by A, it is forenoon.

March.	HIGH WATER A M h m	Feet	HIGH WATER P M h m	Feet	LOW WATER A M h m	Feet	LOW WATER P M h m	Feet
29	0 [illegible]	[illegible]	0 46	[illegible]	6 29	0 6	[illegible]	[illegible]
30	1 16	5 5	1 38	4 3	7 11	1 2	[illegible]	[illegible]
31	1 [illegible]	5 5	2 20	4 1	7 55	[illegible]	7 30	1 1
April 1	2 17	5 5	3 11	[illegible]	8 47	[illegible]	[illegible]	1 [illegible]
2	[illegible]	[illegible]	4 55	3 8	9 45	0 4	[illegible]	2 6
3	3 11	5 3	6 09	[illegible]	10 54	0 [illegible]	[illegible]	3 0
4	4 15	5 2	7 22	3 [illegible]	11 56	[illegible]	11 47	3 3

SUN—March 29.

Sun rises........5 [illegible] | Sun sets........6 [illegible]

Railroads.

C. P. R. R.

COMMENCING
SATURDAY, MARCH 16, 1878,
And until further notice Trains and Boats will

LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO

7.00 A M (Daily) Atlantic Express Train (via Oakland) for Sacramento, Marysville, Redding and Portland O; Colfax, Reno, Ogden and Omaha.

7.15 A M (Daily) Via C P R R Steamer (from Broadway Wharf) connecting at Vallejo with Trains for Calistoga, Knight's Landing and Sacramento, making close connection at Napa with Stages for Sonoma.

2.00 P M (Sundays excepted) Stockton Steamer (from Broadway wharf) touching at Vallejo, Benicia and Landings on the San Joaquin River.

3.00 P M (Daily) San Jose Passenger Train (via Oakland) stopping at all Way Stations.

4.00 P M (Sundays excepted) Passenger Train (via Oakland) to Lathrop, Merced, Visalia, Tipton, and Los Angeles; Stockton and Sacramento.

4.00 P M (Sundays excepted) Via C P R R Steamer (from Broadway Wharf) connecting at Vallejo with Trains for Calistoga, Knight's Landing and Sacramento.

4.00 P M (Sundays excepted) Sacramento Steamer (from Broadway Wharf) touching at Benicia and Landings on the Sacramento River.

5.15 P M (Daily) Overland Emigrant Train (via Oakland), Through Freight and Accommodation.

OAKLAND BRANCH.—Leave San Francisco [illegible] 8 20, 10 10 and 11 30 A M; 12 10, 1 00, 3 00, [illegible] 6 30, 8 10, 9 20 and *11 30 P M. ([illegible] 11 20 and 3 00 to Oakland only.)

Leave Brooklyn (for San Francisco) *6 00, [illegible] 11 00 A M; 1 30, 2 40, 4 00, 6 10, 7 00 and 10 10 P M.

Leave Oakland *6 10, [illegible] 11 10 A M; 12 00, 1 40, 3 00, [illegible] 6 20, 8 00 and 10 20 P M.

ALAMEDA BRANCH.—Leave San Francisco [illegible] and 11 10 A M; 1 30, 4 00, 5 30 and 7 00 P M. (7 20, 11 10 and 3 00 to Fruit Vale only.)

Leave Haywards (for San Francisco) *[illegible] and 11 [illegible] A M, and [illegible] P M.

Leave Fruit Vale *6 20, [illegible] and 11 [illegible] A M, [illegible] and 5 30 P M.

* Except Sundays. T. H. GOODMAN,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.
A. N. TOWNE,
General Superintendent. [illegible]

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

ON AND AFTER NOVEMBER 8th, 187[illegible], PASSENGER Trains will leave San Francisco for Hollister, Salinas and Way Stations at [illegible] A M. For San Jose and Way Stations at *3.30 and †4.40 P M.

*Saturdays at [illegible] P M. †Sundays excepted.

FREIGHT TRAINS.—Through Trains will leave San Francisco at 7.15 A M. Trains for San Jose and Way Stations at 1.00 P M.

A. N. TOWNE, A. C. BASSETT,
General Superintendent. Assistant Superintendent.
T. H. [illegible], General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA.

LEAVE WHARF CORNER of First and Brannan streets, on the 1st [illegible] of every month at noon for Yokohama and Hongkong, connecting at Yokohama with the Company's Branch Line for Shanghai, via Hiogo and Nagasaki.

April 1—[illegible], Capt [illegible].
April 16—CHINA, Capt Cobb.

FOR NEW YORK via PANAMA.

Leave at 12 o'clock noon on the 7th, 17th and 27th of each month for Panama, and connecting via Panama Railroad with one of the Company's Steamers from Aspinwall for New York.

Steamers of the 17th and 27th will call at Mazatlan, Manzanillo and Acapulco.

No departure March 27th.

Steamers of the 7th and 17th connect at Acapulco for all Central American Ports.

April 7—MONTANA, Capt Nolan.
April 17—COSTA RICA, Capt Lapidge.
April 27—[illegible], Capt Connolly.
All calling at San Diego.

Through tickets sold to and from Liverpool, Queenstown, Southampton, Bremen, Brest, Havre, Hamburg, Stettin, Copenhagen and Norway.

When the sailing date of China or Panama Steamers falls on Sunday the Steamer will sail on the preceding Saturday.

For Santa Barbara, San Pedro and San Diego.

Steamers will leave at [illegible] A M as follows:

PACIFIC, Capt Douglass, Monday, March [illegible], Friday, March 14, Tuesday, March 25.

ORIZABA, Capt Johnston, Saturday, March 6, Wednesday, March 18, Saturday, March 29.

For Monterey, San Simeon, San Luis Obispo, and Santa Barbara.

Steamers will leave at 8 P M as follows:

SENATOR, Capt Harloe, Wednesday, March 6, Monday, March 17, Friday, March 28.

For Cape San Lucas, Mazatlan, Guaymas and La Paz.

The steamship CALIFORNIA, Capt. Metzger, will leave at 12 o'clock noon, Tuesday, April 8th.

No freight received or bills of lading signed after [illegible] o'clock P M on the [illegible].

Apply at the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's office at their wharf, corner First and Brannan streets.

fe28 S. K. HOLMAN, Acting Agent.

MEXICAN DISPATCH LINE.

FOR MAZATLAN.

The well known Clipper Schooner

LOUISA SIMPSON

Will sail on the 20th inst. for the above port. For freight or passage apply to

W. SCHLEIDEN, 504 Battery street.
E. GREAVES, 508 Battery street.
[illegible]